To thy brief life's latest bour. Winds of Spring blew all too roughly, We would temper them for thee; Cold was plereing, heat was scorehing,

But to curb them we were free. What availed our tireless watching? In one single fateful day Death, in spite of all our battling,

Snatched our cherished babe away. In the drear and distant graveyard Lies our Viva, all alone, And the chili rain falls upon her,

Who such constant love has known. But we lift our eyes to Heaven, See our darling sheltered there, And, with tearful parting blessings,

Give her to our Father's care.

## THE WATER QUESTION.

The Relations of the District to the General Government-The Discussion in the House-Interesting and Important Debate.

In the discussion of the bill for increasing the water supply of the District, in the House on Monday, the following interesting points were

Mr. Neal, of Ohio, chairman of the District committee, in advocating the bill said we have had before us delegations of the people of the District of Columbia, and we are all satisfied that on the high grounds around the Capitol and above 14th | and to relieve them from reasonable taxation. street, and elsewhere, and wherever the grounds are somewhat elevated, there is an inadequate not large enough. But the great reason is the water is brought from the distributing reservoir in iron pipes, twelve of twenty-four and twelve of supply the high grounds with sufficient water for the purposes of the people who reside on them.

The question arises, such being the case, what shall Congress do? We must do either one of two from the Potomac water. things. We must either provide for a supply of water ourselves, or else we must authorize the District of Columbia to furnish its own water

The Senate committee very wisely, I think, in their report say that in their opinion there should be no divided ownership of this property, and as from the Great Falls to the point where the water

ow what is it proposed to do? At the Great across from the Maryland shore to what is known

Then we come down to the distributing reservoir, which is sixty feet below the Great Falls; and t is proposed that the aqueduct, which is circular tended to the distributing reservoir, to a point on ich force that it will reach to the top of the dome Congress to determine is, what will we do in the

these works. In addition to that, every person zen is compelled to pay for it what any of us to the people of this District nothing; we give nothing to the public institutions other than those which belong to the government, but they are charged for every drop of water that they use

Consequently there is no propriety in the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Reagan) to require that one-half of the expenses of this improvement shall be charged to the people of the District, because, as I have already said, they not only pay for the water they use, but they pay for the expenses of its distribution throughout all portions of the city.

The tables which are annexed to the Senate report, which is a very valuable document, show that the people of this District have already paid

town, which have been paid by the people, amount to \$1,313,351. There is now due, owing by the people of this District, the sum of \$423,000, which has been borrowed for the purpose of laying the mains throughout the city.

Mr. Blount said: The government is getting less than 3,000,000 gallons of water daily from these pipes, while the people of the District are getting the residue. Upon what principle can they contend that one-half the expense of this water supply should not be paid by the District of Columbia; that the whole expense should be paid by the government of the United States? If this feeling about it, but it was only a few days ago penditure of an unknown sum for the improve ment of the Potomac flats, the expense of which

has been estimated from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Mr. Speer.-Mr. Speaker, it strikes me that the view which my colleague (Mr. Blount) takes of this question is somewhat illogical. It seems that his mind rests upon the question of the Potomac flats and other matters of like character, touching which appropriations will probably be asked from

To my mind it is clear that this measure stands water supply of this city is sufficient, and, if insufficient, whether it is proper that the federal government should supply the deficiency. My colleague says that for the first seventy years of the history of this city it got along with scarcely any appropriations from the general government. That may be true; but at that time this city governed itself; it had some voice in the disposition of its affairs and in the appropriation of its taxes. Now, every dollar of its taxes is paid into the Treasury of the government, and the people here cannot control its expenditure.

The title of all this property of water works is in the government, whatever may be said to the contrary by my colleague. What is his argument to show that the title is not in the government? Why, that the distributing mains in the streets must be put down at the expense of the District. se that be true, does not every lawyer know that if a party attaches fixtures to the realty of another party those fixtures instantly become the property of the party who holds the title to

Not only have the citizens of the District of Columbia no control over the question of these water works, no more control, indeed, than they have over this building in which I am now standing, the water works, situated partly in Mary-land, being as much government property as this building, but they have no control over the receipts which come from these water works. They bring in yearly some \$138,000, according to the re-port, and that money is appropriated under the law—to what? To the citizens of the District? No; but to the purpose of keeping up and pre-serving these water works for their owner, the government. And however much it may be true that the citizens of this District are benefited by these works, it is also true that it is entirely government property and the title is solely in the government, and the government alone can improve the property, and the citizens are the customers of the government and pay large and onerous

It is not like any other question which comes up about the government of the District when the uable property, the title of which resides solely in the federal government, and if it is to be extended derived from the tax-payers of the city is not sufficitizens pay one-half the expense. Here is a valor improved the government should extend and

improve it.
A great deal has been said about voting money for the benefit of the people of this District. I have to say, Mr. Speaker, that the entire control of this District is in the national government and Congress. The people of the District have not even a voice in the appointment of their Commissioners who govern them; they have not a vote it truef Because, sir, in times past the govern-ment of this country thought fit by legislation to put upon this District a District government

the property in the District limits, and which, of course, is not liable to taxation.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a question of pressing importance. Why, the report says that in this very building the water supply is so weak that it requires a boiler and steam pump in the basement to force it through those portions of the building where it is necessary. Hundreds of little children in the public schools sicken for want of a sufficient water supply. The public health of the city is endangered, and this is not the first report of a committee coming to Congress in support of this measure. Why, this report has printed in it an appendix embodying a report made in the Fortysixth Congress. Several committees of different Congresses have reported in favor of this and similar bills; and I hold that questions of this character can be better examined in committees than in the House; and when a committee, after a full, prudent and careful examination of the matter, unanimously report their views to the House, that report should have great weight and commend itself to the judgment and consideration of the

It is confessed that the water supply is grossly inadequate even to the wants of the government. The immense and numerous departments, with their multitude of clerks and other officials; the fish ponds, covering acres of ground and containing millions of gallons; the fountains and fire department, the sewers, and all of the vast and complicated sanitary arrangements of a great city. make exhausting demands on the water supply. It is wisdom and true economy to provide for a bountiful supply of pure, fresh water, not only for ourselves, but for those who will live after us. Every gentleman on this floor is, under the law and his oath, not only the representative of his district, but of all the people, and every one of us is the individual representative of the District of Columbia, and whenever necessity and duty alike command it, as in this case, I am sure we should act not ungenerously toward the beautiful capital of our great republic.

Mr. Holman.—The American people feel a patriotic pride in their capital, and will cheerfully meet the necessary expenses for its proper improvement, and even embellishment; but they ought not to bear expenses for the mere benefit and convenience of the citizens of this District The government has been most considerate in the supply of water for this city. The sparkling and pure water that comes here to our Capitol is supply of water. There are various reasons for not dependent upon the water works. It does not this. One probably is that the supply-pipes are come from the Potomac, but from a more satisfactory source, bubbling out fresh, pure and cool from mother earth, and carried along the line traced out by the eye of the Father of his Counthirty-six inches in diameter, and they run through | try, from that bubbling spring to the Capitol. The such a section of the city that it is impossible to engineering eye of the Father of h's Country

My friend from Georgia (Mr. Blount) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Reagan) have called attention to the fact that the federal government has already expended the sum of \$3,784,546.72 in the construction of works on the Potomac river and of these mains for the purpose of bringing water into the city. The District of Columbia has the government has heretofore done all the work | incurred an expense of \$1,313,351.17, and has been reimbursed of that sum to the extent of \$1,104,pense, having expended something like five mil-lion of dollars for that purpose, the Senate com-mittee report that in their contator the senate committee report that in their opinion the government | tire sum it has expended by means of a tax upon should complete these works as they were origin- the citizens using the water, while the federal government of course has realized nothing at all. It is now proposed that this additional expense, Falls of the Potomac river a dam has been built fixed at the beginning at one and a half million of dollars, and which it may be reasonably assumed as Conn's Island, the water there being one hundred and forty-six feet above the mean level of tide-water at the arsenal. It is required that the dam shall be completed, in the first place, by ernment may go on year after year imposing its raising it one hundred and forty-eight feet, being | water tax on the citizens for the water used, one foot two inches higher than the present dam; which fax goes into the treasury of the District and also by building the dam from Conn's Island government. Now, does any gentleman say that that is right?

> Mr. Hoge.—What is that tax used for? Mr. Holman.—For the purpose of relieving the people of the District from taxation, even to the mild extent to which they are now taxed for the purpose of carrying on the District govern-Mr. Hoge. - Is it not used to defray the expense of the water department, while the government of

the United States does not pay a sixpence of that Mr. Townshend, (III.)-Much that has been said by both of the gentlemen from Georgia, (Mr. Blount and Mr. Speer), as well as by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Reagan) meets with my approbation. I do not rise for the purpose of justifying any wrong acts which have been done in the past in the administration of the affairs of this District. I have heretofore recorded my views in condemnation of the maladministration which existed in this city some years ago; therefore I shall not enter upon ever, had a vast improvement and good administration of affairs. Indeed, the present management of the District Commissioners is excellent. rectly before us, which is whether the water sup-ply of the District is sufficient or not, and if it is would consider, were we citizens of this District, a | not sufficient what is needed in order to bring in a

which the water supply of this District can be increased than by action of Congress. There is no been stripped of all local governmental powers or government is considered merely as a bureau of the Treasury department. Under the Constitution the District of Columbia is solely and exclusively within the jurisdiction of Congress, as much so as the territory which lies within the limits of any of the forts of the United States. There is no other power to legislate for the District. Hence, it is a part of our duty to look at this question as legislators and seek to devise wise legislation which may provide a sufficient supply of water \$1,104,956 of the cost of the permanent improvements connected with these water-works. That amount has already been collected from them in the shape of taxes, water-main taxes, and other taxes.

The total expenses for Washington and Georgeneeded? For sanitary purposes, for extinguishing fires, for supplying the needs of families, and for public use in the governmental departments. It is admitted on every hand that in the higher

lt is admitted on every hand that in the higher levels of this city there is an inadequate supply of water. I understand from my colleague (Mr. Springer), who happens to reside on Capitol Hill, that in his house he cannot obtain a supply of water until about six o'clock in the evening, and then only a few hours during the night. Residing as I do on one of the lower levels I experience no such difficulty. I have an abundant supply at all times. But there is no dispute of the fact that on were a single question I should not have so much | the higher levels of this city, as on Capitol Hill and elsewhere, there is an inadequate supply of water for any purpose. It is unjust that those localities should be left in such an unfortunate

If it were not for the reasons which I shall soon

mention, I would favor the suggestion of the gen-

tleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Reagan) and insist that works should be paid by the District. I do not propose to go into any discussion of the question whether the bill passed in a former Contween the tax-payers of the District and the gov-ernment of the United States was a just measure. I did not vote for that act, because I believed that a larger portion was assigned to the government of the United States than was right and just. But that is a question of the past; I do not propose now to discuss it. The present method of supply-ing the District of Columbia with water originated prior to the war. The first appropriation made for that purpose was in 1850. The work was begun under the administration of President Pierce, and completed under that of President Buchanan. Over \$3,000,000 have been expended on this work under the supervision of the War department. But some gentlemen insist that we should require the tax-payers of the District of Columbia to pay one-half the expense of continuing and extending this government work. As I have said I would ordinarily have no objection to that proposition, but if that be done in what position will the government be? Will not the District come in and insist that it is entitled to an equitable interest in this property and demand that we shall pay a water tax

government work begun prior to the war-a work commenced and completed under the control of the War department. Will it be just to the United States to allow the tax-payers of the city now to pay only \$700,000 or \$800,000 toward finishing this work, and thereby give them an equitable interest in the title to this property which has cost such a vast sum? They may claim, perhaps, half of these works, which cost the federal government nearly \$4,000,000. For the reasons I have mentioned, it strikes me, Mr. Speaker, that the best thing for the interests of the federal government and of the people at large is to complete this work out of the national Treasury, and then, as is contemplated in this bill, compel the tax-payers of this city to pay a fair tax for the use of the water privilege, and thereby make it a source of revenue to the government. These water works were constructed mainly for the use of the national government, and, as already remarked, the citizens of the District were allowed as a matter of grace to extend their water-pipes to the mains and make use of the water supply. For years past we have been compelling citcient to defray what may be regarded as their just proportion of the expenses of furnishing an adequate supply, I am in favor of increasing the rate of water taxation to such an amount as will realize annually a sufficient sum.

for the water used in the government depart-ments? We are now asked simply to finish the

I find on my desk a memorial addressed to Congress by citizens of this District asking for an increase of the water supply; and these citizens say that if Congress does not think it right for the fedon any public question; the right of suffrage is here abolished; there is nobody they can hold responsible for the improper management of their affairs, and if it be true the government assumes one-half of the public debt of the District, why is it truer Because, sir, in times past the government assumes a higher rate of taxation in order that they may have sufficient water and avoid thereby a water famine. All know the absolute necessity for adecayed a true of this country thought. It by legislation to ment of this country thought fit by legislation to put upon this District a District government which involved them in debt—a government which they were powerless to resist and a debt which they were powerless to resist and a debt which they were powerless to pay.

Mr. Reagan.—And which they asked for by petition and sought themselves from the hands of the government.

Mr. Speer.—I do not know how it was obtained, but I do know that the Shepherd government and the set that preceded it were put here by acts of Congress; and this government imposed a debt upon the District which they were powerless, as I have said, to pay. It is therefore only right and proper now that Congress, the sole legislative power for this District, shall assume this debt, or share, at least, the obligation. Congress itself has demonstrated the truth of what I have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties have been in power here, but though gentlemen have said. It did so assume it. Different parties quate water supply in a city of this size. As the

the general government, who own one-half of all by Quartermaster General Meigs, would in the end more economical. It is to extend the conduit itself into the city, and on higher level, at 6th or 14th street, and establish a distributing reservoir there by means of which every portion of the city could be well supplied with water for many years to come. The conduit, reservoir, mains and improvement of the dam contemplated by that plan, which is adopted by this bill, would supply eighty million of gallons of water every twenty-four hours, or an amount entirely sufficient for any population that may be found here in the next fort or fifty years, or probably during a longer period

Now, if we were only seeking to furnish a supply of water for the next ten or fifteen years, it could no doubt be done for an amount far less than is provided for in this bill; but if we are legislat ing for the future, as we should, it strikes me the amount provided in the bill will not be improperly expended, especially so as in the end it will very probably be necessary to adopt a plan similar to this, and the appropriation for the temporary supply would be of no advantage.

Mr. Hoge.—Mr. Speaker, I suppose that it will hardly be possible to gather the loose threads of this debate in a compact form in the very few

this debate in a compact form in the very few minutes remaining to the discussion. I scarcely apprehend, sir, the precise character of the oppo-sition that has been made to this measure. I understand the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Blount) to say that we want no more water in Washing-ton. I understand the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Reagan) to take the position that undoubtedly the demand for additional water supply must be considered, but that it must be paid for by both the government and the District in equal proportions; but the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman), if I do not misinterpret his position, is op-posed to all Potomac water, and wants to go back to the original spring that gushed forth in crystal purity from the earth long before the days of great queducts and great enterprises. Sir, if he could

Mr. Holman.—My friend from West Virginia misapprehends me altogether. I said that spring furnished the supply of water for this building. Mr. Hoge.—Then you want Potomac water. Mr. Holman.—That is inevitable, I presume. Mr. Hoge.—Sir, it was the first time I ever knew

that there were poetry and imagination in my friend from Indiana. I did not believe that he dwelt in any domain of fancy. I have heard him objecting here, with conscientious and unwilling economy, to appropriations from the Treasury have had every sympathy with his prudence and caution and have often envied his more than Roman firmness. And now when he encounters this question of an increased water supply by re-calling with something of poetic madness the gushing force of the crystal spring whose spark-ing purity had fallen under the eye of the great Father of his Country, I welcomed it as the emanation of an imagination heretofore too rigidly repressed. I fancy that it must be from the source of that original crystal spring that the gentleman has derived his inspiration [laugnter], for whenever the expenditures of this great gov ernment are under consideration, notwithstandin the country has increased far beyond the three million of people which constituted its popula-tion at the beginning of its history to the fifty million of to-day, the gentleman brings to the consideration of its necessities the primitive measure of an economy which bears a relation to the present like that of the crystal fountain of which he speaks to the great volume of the otomac waters as they flow forever onward to

should be borne by the local population of the District, and not by the people of the rest of the Mr. Hoge.-For what was the Capitol itself erected? Was it not for the benefit of of the whole country? What expenditure has been made here by the government that was not professedly at When a great capital is improved and a forned; when parks and fountains give beauty to a landscape, and broad avenues fringed with rees, and gardens bright with flowers, and maestic edifices and splendid monuments make up the measure of its attractions, is it not the repre sentative of the whole country instead of the has placed in the shadow of its greatness?

Mr. Holman.-I said that the people who get the

benefit of it ought to pay the cost. That the ex-

pense of local improvements, for local purposes,

The point I wish to make in the very few minites I have is simply this: I have no personal knowledge of the legislation of which the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Blount) has spoken at such length, I mean the legislation by which the Forty-fifth Congress committed the Federal government to the payment of half the expenditures of the District of Columbia. That was a policy entirely and absolutely distinct from that other policy of 1859, when the government deliberately determined that the whole question of the water supply should belong to it and be under its control. The purpose as stated in the act itself, the purpose as understood to have been always delared and followed out, was that the appropriaion made by Congress for the construction of the Potomac water-works was for the supply of the public buildings and for other public purposes; and favor the people of Washington and George-There are some statistics here showing to a very striking degree the progress and increase of this city. At the outset, when the water-works went into operation in 1859, there were three hundred and flity-four persons only who took the water thus supplied. Now, more than 20,000 people derive their supplies from this source. Since that full submission to the control of the whole system by Congress, there have been constructed one hundred and seventy-five miles of water mains, excluding service pipes. The facts showing the proportions in which these have been constructed are almost startling. I read from a paper the

There have been laid in this city 175 miles of water mains, (excluding service pipes;) of them the United States has constructed and paid for 5.17 miles, i. e., 3.80 of 30-inch and 1.98 of 20-inch mains; the balance, 169.83 miles, including 3.12 of 36-inch mains, has been paid for by the inhabi-tants. Yet, these belong to the general govern-ment, and are completely subject to the control and disposition of Congress. All new distributing mains within the city are laid at the expense solely of private property-owners, and yet when laid belong to the government.

statements contained in which I have taken oc-

Now, sir, under the operation of the law, not-withstanding this immense disproportion, it is in the power of the government as the sole owner of these water-works, whenever it may so determin to cut off the supply which flows through these 169 miles of mains which have been constructed as I have said, by the city authorities of Washington and Georgetown. If it be the purpose of Congress now to go back upon the principle which was declared in 1850; in other words, if declared in 1859; in other words, if it be its policy to abandon the entire ownership and control of the water works, let that be made a distinct measure. You cannot charge Washington and Georgetown under the provisions of the original act with onehalf of the increased appropriation then made, or any subsequent appropriation, unless you give them equitable rights and a proportionate control

of this great enterprise. DEEDS IN FEE have been filed as follows: Patrick Cassidy to Gilbert Gannon, pt. 224, B. and H.'s addition to Georgetown; \$500. J R. Andeeser et al., trustees, to Anna M. Schultz, pt. 16 and 17, block 9, pt. Mt. Pleasant; \$400. L. H. Schneider to Ada Dorsey, lot 17, sub of lots 1 and 10, sq. 370;\$2,812.83. W. Roots to J. W. Wood, lot 4, section 3, Barry Farm; \$10. Chas. H. Johnson et al. to M. M. Rouzer, lot 3, sq. 776; \$1,000. George E. Lemon to Lucy J. Elliott, lot 24, sub. sq. 139; \$7,000. W. W. Seibert to E. J. Hill, lot 11, sq. 70; \$3,000. Commissioners F. S. and T. Co. to Susan P. Okie, sub. K, sq. 183; \$200. John H. Steward to Mittle A. Reed, pt. sub. B, sq. 280; \$333. G. F. C. Drescher to F. W. Drescher, sub. E, sq. 267; \$300. Commissioners F. S. and T. Co. to John Walter, lot 13, sq. 347; \$9,250. N. W. Fitzgerald to A. N. Kellog, subs. 17 to 20, sq. 748; \$3,500. Ann Creagan to Margaret H. Brown, lot 11, sq. 586; \$650. J. B. Harbaugh to W. Schwing, sub. 15, sq. 426; \$300. German American Fire Ins. Co. to L. Naacker, subs. R and B. sq. 874; \$2,300. R Willett Naacker, subs. R and B, sq. 874; \$2,300. R. Willett, trustee, to Amanda R. Copeland, lot 10, sq. 844; \$2,500. G. Crandell and R. Rothwell, sub. 20, sq. 872; \$411.67. B. H. Warner to W. B. Hartley, lot 15, sq. 878; \$1,700. I. L. Johnson et al., trustees, to 198, sq. 206: \$7,000. W. C. Duvall et al. to O. Cox, subs. 10 to 13, sq. 560; \$3,000. C. H. Knight to Cornelia Hamilton, parts 20 and 21, block 12, Meridian Hill; \$1,125. Edward D. Emerson to Margaret B. Bush, sub. 18, sq. 722; \$2,000. Same to Mary M. Frick, sub. 21, do.; \$2,000. W. A. Cunningham to W. M. Hodges, sub, H, sq. 365; \$2,500. C. H. Knight to Emima C. States, sub. 13, sq. 90; \$800. Robert Payne to David King, sub. 23, sq. 116; \$5,915. W. H. Gossage to Mary Jane Rush, sub. 23, sq. 206; \$3,000.

Senator Ben H. Hill Reaches Home. From the Cincinnati Commercial ATLANTA, GA., June 9 .- Senator Ben Hill, accompanied by his wife and son, Ben Hill, jr., arrived at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon from Eureka Springs, Ark. The interior of the depot was crowded, as was also the street outside, with the pride of Atlanta's people, his nearest. dearest and truest friends. On the approach of the train the crowd gathered closer together, anxions for the first glance at Georgia's beloved sincerely, and when he approached on the plat-form, tenderly supported by his son-in-law, Mr. Edgar Thompson, it was the signal for a silent acclaim of sorrow. Not one in the crowd but whose heart sank at the ravages wrought upon his majestic frame, in the wearing of his cruel affliction. Travel-worn, bed-weary, pale and emaciated, he stood, with something of a shadow of despair in his great sad eyes that were wont to flash to the fire of eloquence from his patriotic soul, and slowly raising his right hand he lifted his hat, painfully it seemed in the exertion, in token of recognition of his friends. He was escorted to his carriage between the throng, which made a causeway for him and his grief-overwhelmed wife, and with bared heads and silence the crowd saw him enter the vehicle and driven away to his home. The sight was the most solemn and impressiv that Atlanta, perhaps, ever witnessed, and if the earnest prayers of her people will avail, Sen-ator Hill has not come home to die.

CREMATION.—The Pennsylvania University in West Philadelphia has established a crematory, and the bodies dissected by the students are reduced to ashes very quickly, and at little expense. The Philadelphia board of health has under consideration a proposition to cremate the bodies of smallpox patients who die at the hospital, thus averting the danger of infection to the living while barying the dead.

FOR THE EVENING STAR. Fill Me Two Goblets. Fill me two goblets with champagne: Watch how the bubbles, lady mine,

> While there's a drop of liquid left, Keep gaily dancing in the wine. Then let us drink the wine, and graft On our own lives the glee it shows; And, though Death drink life's liquid fast, Let it keep laughing as it goes.

DUCALLION. LETTER FROM LYNCHBURG.

APPAIRS IN THE HILL CITY-BOATING ON THE JAMES-A VENERABLE MASON-QUARANTINE FUN AT LYNCHBURG-YOUNG MEN CUT OFF FROM THEIR SWEETHEARTS AND THEIR CLEAN his victims are many. France manufactures, SHIRTS-CROP PROSPECTS.

Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 10, 1882. The James river affords excellent facilities for boating, and, I believe, there is at least one boat club in operation. It is talked of a proposed boat race some time in July or August, when crews from some of the northern and eastern towns would be invited to compete. The Lynchburg boys may not beat their visitors in rowing, There is that famous Henry II. ware. Their but they can beat the world, except Washington boys, in almost anything else, even at a game they call down here "Egypt" or "Pharoh," or something like that. As I have such a go-tochurch look I was not asked to play. Probably you could get one of the boys to introduce this game in Washington. I know it would fascinate "Newspaper Row."

A very interesting and pleasing incident took place during the week, being a banquet tendered by the legal traternity of Lynchburg to cast by the ton every day in Paris, and then Judge James Garland, in celebration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of the judge; the whole of a Boule. Antique furniture with worm holes affair was a success, and the reminiscence in in it is the veriest of catches. All that is necesafter years will be recalled by those who were fortunate enough to attend with a feeling of much gratification. In regard to the venerable | used for obtaining ornithological specimens, and judge, I would also say that, on his way to the | then, with a good charge of powder, fire at a banquet, he visited Marshall Lodge of Masons, which was then in session, and, supported by two of his brethren, was received with honors and conducted to a seat. He remained sufficiently long to narrate some of the facts in his busy life; he was made a Mason in 1820, so that not two weeks old you pay 3,000f. for, believing he to-day is probably the oldest Mason living, but if he is not, the fact alone that for nearly 90 years he has withstood the iconoclastic hand of time, and to-day is like the sturdy oak, is an incentive to us to imitate his virtues and follow The scourge of smallpox which broke out in

abated, but, owing to the strenuous measures undertaken by those having the matter in charge, it has been prevented from spreading. Whenever a case is discovered it is immediately isolated and communication with the outside world prohibited until danger is over. Since the date mentioned, the 16th of March, thirtytwo cases have been developed, but not one by the board of health to prevent the contagion | antique coins and quantities of sham old furnifrom spreading have produced considerable ture. We do a fair trade in home-made old 'some frog," as usual. There have been two ture. Yankee ingenuity only wants to be called boarding houses quarantined. In the case of on to respond at once to any demand. Most one, many of the young men who boarded there were away when the quarantine was laid, and the inevitable that stared them in the face on their return was either to go to dinner and remain locked up for 21 days, or else remain for that length of time without seeing more than a glimpse of "her"; some of them, in fact all, accepted the latter alternative, and hence, this boarding house is surrounded every evening by a crowd of young men, each one trying to get a glimpse of his particular divinity and at the same time trying to look as innocent as if he didn't know a person in the house. Some of the youths, more ardent than discreet, have begun to do their courting by proxy, some by telephone; by the latter they run the risk of courting the wrong girl, by the former they court the right girl, but the wrong man does it; the situation is very harassing when two fellows, each having only five minutes to spare, reach the telephone at the same time. As only one person can use it at a time, and as the first to come generally holds on with the tenacity of an average canine to a nether grip, it is agonizing to see the other fellow's St. Vitus-dance like antics. The atmosphere in the neighborhood of this house is redolent with sweets, taffy (both natural and artificial) and such like; indeed, if the atmosphere wasn't redolent in this neighborhood, it would not deserve to be an atmosphere. The midnight stars look down on youths whose anxious visages well betray the inner throbbings of their minds; these fellows' trunks are quarantined, and they are endeavoring to lobby a clean shirt over the back

The Rev. T. D. Talmage delivered his lecture. "The bright side of things," to a large audience, and, as every one went away in a good humor, it is presumed that they were satisfied, or, at least, were looking on the "bright side." My experience has been that only the "dollars of our daddies" have bright sides worth looking

Farmers report the wheat crop as one of the finest raised in this section for twenty years; the tobacco crop, however, is a failure, so far as quality is concerned, although, as yet, the whole crop is not in, as many raisers prefer to hold on to their good article until July or August, when, suppose, they anticipate better prices. I notice that Lynchburg's appropriation for a

public building has become a law, or nearly so, requiring only the signature of the President to consummate it, and then won't "we all" be

The Responsibilities of Druggists. From the New York Times.

Few persons, when they take a physician's prescription to a druggist's shop, appreciate the measure of responsibility which they thus impose upon the apothecary. It is generally thought that the work of the man behind the counter is merely clerical; that, with the forhe has to do is to mix the ingredients, paste a him a man. label upon the box or bottle, and receive the customer's money. Sometimes the apothecary's work is easy enough, when the prescription is carefully written and contains no bewildering errors, but frequently a physician of good reputation and sound ability will provide a task for a drug clerk, the proper fulfillment of which could not be accomplished by a man whose capacity is limited to a disposition to faithfully obey orders. The handwriting of physicians as a class, judging from the specimens to be found in any druggist's book of prescriptions, is inge niously bad, and much time is often wasted by drug clerks in striving to decipher Latin words Catherine L. North, sub. 19, sq. 55; \$2,500. Mariah
C. Peet to Mary A. Peet, sub. 45, sq. 115; \$—.
W. Z. Partello to Rosalie C. Korn, subs. 197 and 198, sq. 206; \$7,000. W. C. Duvall et al. to O. Cox, subs. 197 and 198, sq. 206; \$7,000. W. C. Duvall et al. to O. Cox, serious results if the apothecary did not keep serious results if the anothecary did not keep his wits about him. Only a week or so ago, a physician, tolerably well known in this city, prepared a prescription, which was presented by a young man at a drug store not very far from Central Park, in which he required the use of iodide of potassium. With his knowledge of medicine, the apothecary in charge saw at a glance that the iodide was out of place, and that if he used it the invalid would be injured. Requesting the customer to be seated, and politely assuring him at the same time that his medicine would soon be ready, the apothecary sent to the physician's house a messenger who returned in a few minutes with the thanks of the dector and an order to substitute bromide of potassium for the iodide. Many physicians in these days, when thousands of young men are turned out annually from the various schools, furnished with the diplomas of medical practitioners, are ignorant of certain facts in chemistry which every apothecary knows by rote. Prescriptions are constantly sent to the druggists in which son, whose sad affliction they have mourned so the ingredients will not properly amalgamate sincerely, and when he approached on the plat- without the addition of others of a harmless nature, and upon the apothecary is imposed the selection of these. Drug clerks sometimes make errors themselves, but, in view of the facts, it seems remarkable that such mistakes do not occur oftener. They are subjected to no little abuse in the newspapers and elsewhere, but, as a matter of fact, the public owes them a debt of gratitude as the barrier between the invalid and the unskillful or careless physician.

Curing Cancer by Prayer.

From the Cincinnati-Times Star. Mrs. Snowden Washburn, of College Hill, well known in Cincinnati art circles, has been for some time almost at death's door from an internal cancer, having been given up by her physicians and friends. Recently she felt faith that she might be cured by prayer, and sent for Miss Lilard, a city missionary, who went, prayed with her, and anointed her forehead with oil. That was three months' ago, and now Mrs. Washburn is in the enjoyment of better health than for years. Her cancer has reduced one-half in size, and is rapidly disappearing.

The American Institute of Homeopathy began its 89th anniversary at Indianapolis, Ind., yester-day, with 300 delegates present.

Beware of Bric-a-Brac. From the New York Times.

Beware of bric-a-brac. It is a snare and

dealers fool even the Frenchman in that great art center of Paris, how can we hope that the simple American, even though he be a New-Yorker or a Bostonian, can be cute enough to escape the snares so warily set for him? When we see that the directors of the Metropolitan museum of art have paid over a hundred thousand dollars for the veriest trash, and are still delightfully unconscious of their having been humbugged, how may we expect that less pretentious individuals should escape the fleecing? In China, enamels, bronzes, ivories, arms, coins the bric-a-brac trapper is always around, and most especially for her home market, for Eng-land and America, her old Rouen ware and Sevres. She can turn you out Saxe in quantity, at a month's notice, adapted to the particular wants of the ceramic maniac. Limoges enamels are especially dangerous. A manufacturer works on them by the wholesale, imitating the old subjects. He is honest enough to sell them into the hands of the unscrupulous dealer, he number is limited. The original pieces you can ways turning up. These are manufactured. The brand-new objects are treated to fluorhydric acid, and in 10 minutes they acquire an old look. This little trick, which costs not more than 10 cents to accomplish, increases marvelously the cost of such ware. From a vase being \$1,000. Be on your guard, ye American travelers who go to Paris, as to the purchase of a real old Regency clock. Such clocks in bronze are touched up by tools so as to resemble the work sary is to get an old piece of wood, load a gun with mustard seed, that finest grade of shot slight angle into your vieux chene. The illusion is complete. These holes in the wood were made by worms, which enjoyed themselves in the time of Catherine of Medicis. The old work is then closely imitated, and a bahut which is that it dates back from Henry IV. Wood which has been eaten into by real worms has its value, and when an old house is torn down in Europe, such ancient timber brings a higher price for the antique furniture business than fresh wood. Paris is not alone in the bric-a-bric business. A French authority tells Lynchburg on the 16th of March has not yet us that the speciality of Vienna is the making of jewelry of past centuries. Florence is distinguished as a manufacturer of antique arms: London turns out old Sevres. In Berlin, Roman pottery, older than the time of Augustus, is furnished by the crate; Amsterdam produces iron-work which antedates Quentin Matsys, and Rotterdam, the most deceptive delf. As to New York, the art of humbug, with that increasing turn out any number of quite creditable false

pockets and little brains congregate.

especially is summer the harvest-time of these

Falling in Love. In man's life falling in love is a revolution. It is, in fact, the one thing that makes him man. The world of boyhood is strictly a world of boys. Sisters, cousins, aunts, mothers, are mixed up in the general crowd of barbarians that stand without the play-ground. There are few warmer or more poetic affections than the chivalrons friendship of school-fellows; there is no truer or more genuine worship than a boy's worship of the hero of the scrimmage or the play-ground. It is a fine world in itself, but it is a wonderfully narrow and restricted world. Not a girl may peep over the pailings. Girls can't jump, or fag out, or swarm up a tree; they have noth ing to talk about as boys talk; they never heard of that glorious swipe of old Brown's; they are awful milksops; they cry and "tell mamma;" they are afraid of a governess, and of a cow. It is impossible to conceive of a creature more utterly contemptible in a boy's eyes than a girl of his own age generally is. Then in some fatal moment comes the revolution. The barrier of contempt goes down with a crash. The boyworld disappears. Brown, that god of the playground, is cast to the owls and to the bats. There is a sudden coolness in the friendship that was to last from school to the grave. Paper chases and the annual match with the "old fellows" cease to be the highest objects of human interest. There is less excitement than there was last year when a great cheer welcomed the news that Mugby has won the prize. The boy's life has become muddled and confused. The old existence is sheering off, and the new comes shyly, fitfully. It is only by a sort of compulsion that he will own that he is making all this "fuss" about a girl. For the moment he rebels against the spell of that one little face, the witchery or that one little hand. He lingers on the border of this new country from whence there is no return to the old playing fields. He is shy, strange to this world of woman and woman's talk and woman's ways. The surest, steadiest foot on the play-ground tumbles over foot-stools and tangles itself in colored wools. The sturdlest arm that ever wielded bat trembles at the touch of a tiny finger. The voice that rang out like a trumpet among the tumult of foot ball hushes and trembles and falters in saying half a dozen commonplace words. The old sense of mastery is gone. He knows that every chit in the nursery has found out his secret, and is laughing over it. He blushes—and a boy's blush is a hot, painful thing—when the sisterly heads bend together and he hears them whispering what a fool he is. Yes, he is a fool—that is one thing which he feels quite certain about. There is only one other thing he feels even more certain mula distinctly made out by the doctor, all that | about—that he is in love, and that love has made

Too Late.

He sees the train slide down the track.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. The train departs at half-past eight, The traveller runs apace, He yet may reach the station gate: It closes in his face!

> He curses at his fate, And mutters as he wanders back: "He's left who comes too late!" At six the dinner's smoking hot

The wine foams in the glass, The soup is boiling from the pot, Which deftest waiters pass. But the wine is flat, the soup is cold, If you come to dine at eight-You see the old, old story told:

"He's left who comes too late!" A maiden holds a heart in thrall. He cherishes a glove And sighs to gain her, that is all; He does not tell his love. And some fine day the cruel mail

"I'm left, who came too late!"

Mrs. Langtry to an Edinburgh Audi-When Mrs. Langtry closed her engagement at

Bears, as a dreadful fate, Her wedding cards—then let him wall:

Edinburgh on Saturday night, May 20, the Theater Royal was again packed from floor to cell-When the curtain fell for the last time the en-

thusiasm of the audience reached a climax, and in response to the plaudits showered on her,
Mrs. Langtry made the following speech:
"I should like so much to tell you before I the world. I have only been on the stage a very short time—since the 19th of January, so that possible to learn to act in that shert time, any more than to paint a picture. I am as much surprised to find myself standing here before you as you must be to see me. I have a great deal to learn; but I shall work very, very hard, in the hope that next time I come here I may really merit your approval. I shall remember in the hope that next time I come here I may really merit your approval. I shall remember my first visit to Edinburgh with the greatest pleasure; and, indeed, I ought to feel quite at home here, for I am half Scotch. My mother is a Scotch woman, and was born in this town. I am very proud of it. I can only repeat my thanks, and hope that it may not be long before I come back to this beautiful Edinburgh and the come hooked it becomes merely a question of strength to bring it to the boat. bonnie Scotland."

During the delivery of this impromptu speech Mrs. Langtry, who had been presented with hrs. Langury, who had been presented with three bouquets, was again and again applauded. On leaving the theater for the Royal hotel she was followed by a large crowd, who cheered lustily. Earlier in the day about 1,500 persons had assembled in front of the hotel to see her go out for a drive, and on Sunday afternoon several hundred persons congregated for a similar parameter.

Living in Turkey. Of all eastern customs and habits, how little is known of the inner life of the Sultan, of his delusion. If the tricks of the most astute of ways of living, of the harems as owned by the rich pachas, and of the dominant influences of Prince Backsheesh.

> "Behind the lofty garden-wall, Where stranger face can ne'er surprise— That inner world her all-in-all— The Eastern woman lives and dies."

Owing to the nature of the institution our knowledge of harem life is entirely derived from the visits of European ladies. The Turkish authorities, it must be confessed, are very amiable in this respect, and little difficulty is experienced when the introductions are good. The Turk is commonly believed to be a sort of Bluebeard. It is not so. Polygamy is not the rule, but the exception. The lower classes never have more than one wife; and it is only in the case of wealthy pachas that there are three or four wives, the latter number being legally allowed to every Mussulman according to the "Koran;" this is exclusive of almost any number of slaves and concubines. on their own merits, but when the Limoges gets | The husband must have no acquaintance, however slight, with women other than those of his buries them in moist earth for a month, and own harem; and should he observe slippers out-then they date back from the fifteenth century. side of the harem door, he knows that ladies are side of the harem door, he knows that ladies are visiting and therefore cannot enter his own number is limited. The original pieces you can house. Then, again, if perchance he strolls count on your fingers. Still, new ones are altion of any of his own women, although they may be throwing away his money right and left in a most lavish way on silks and jewels. He must not say a word, and so strokes his beard and passes on with an "Inshallah" (Please God) or "Allah Kerim" (God is great and merciful); worth, say \$5, the price augments at a jump to for now he knows only too well how the money goes! European ladies are the objects of much attention and curiosity on the part of the women of a harem. Their dresses are felt, they are pawed all over, and asked childish questions incessantly; for it must be remembered that a large harem consists of wives and domestic slaves, the latter counted by hundreds.

A young English lady, seventeen years old, of great personal attractions and engaging manners, some time back visited a harem accompanied by her mother and friends. The women questioned her and would not believe that she had "no children, or even a husband." One of mous hotel, not unlike those which one somethe wives, who took a great fancy to her, threw | times finds at Continental watering-places. her arms round her neck and entreated her to These, and another large caravansary in a more stay with them forever. She could have any husband she liked, and even was so kind as to the richer, I may not say more aristocratic visiespecially recommend her own, adding that she tors. At Manhattan I lunched, or rather enwas sure he would soon want another wife, and deavored to swallow some food, the only eatthat she, the real wife, would much rather it was this nice English girl, as then there would passed through the cook's hands-viz., the always be the pleasure of having her as a friend and companion. Here was a most decided offer. A firm refusal, however, of these honors caused much surprise and disappointment.

Turkish ladies are very illiterate and in very ew cases are able to read even a French novel. They live a very quiet and happy life on the whole, much of their time being taken up with by the elevated railway. People were still arvisits, excursions to the Sweet Waters and riving in thousands, and I had some difficulty dressing. It is asked, "Well, what about mar- in threading my way through the advancing riage; there must be weddings, wives and fam- crowd to reach the steamer, which was going ilies?" True; but, as in other things, they have back at once to bring more pleasure-seekers. white person has had it, and, in fact, these en- love of bric-a-bric, has created artists of singular | their own peculiar mode. The process of court- To New York I returned a sadder if not a wiser tire thirty-two cases are directly traceable to skill, whose inventive genius is quite equal to ship is unknown among them. The matrimo- man in time to have a quiet dinner at Delmomature age, or by the mothers on both sides, who arrange a marriage by visiting some desir- found the food enjoyable. able young lady at the baths. They chat and mirth, although, no doubt, at the expense of arms. We are dabsters at Queen Anne furni- expatiate on the good looks and accomplish- cult to account for. That men who have been ments of the young man proposed, and all is moving about New York all the week by tramdone. The fiance never sees his wife until she | ways and railroads for their business, who have lifts her veil in the bridal apartments. The lady is often more fortunate, as she takes care lifts, should find relaxation on Sunday in fremanufacturers of spurious goods. Then the to have a look at the gentleman through the quenting the same means of locomotion at bogus wares are shipped to Newport, New Bedford, Saratoga, or wherever people with full small apertures of the latticed window, or place like Coney Island, is remarkable. But so in some other manner, when he least expects it is—the inhabitants of New York appear to

tertainments, especially a cake party, called 'chalva." On arrival at the hostess' quarters, escorted by slaves and eunuchs, they salute each other gracefully by touching lips and tore- phenomenon worthy of study. A quiet walk on head. They will then gossip quietly and compare notes as to their dresses, jewels, etc.; and if the harem be a distinguished one, dancing enjoyable and quite as healthy. Coney Island girls are hired to perform with castanets and is a reproduction in miniature of the United tambourines, and thus time is whiled away. The signal for the "order of going" is given by clapping of hands and ordering in the "chalva," tistic. To New York one goes for business, to which is rich and luscious, something like our Coney Island for pleasure; the difference is in the trifle cake. At some of our dull and dreary name only, the equivalent for the dollar is the entertainments we might well take a hint from same in both places. this eastern lady, especially as she invariably bids adieu to her friends with the remark, "I am so glad it's all over," not intending to be summer months, with an admixture of colored rude, but simply congratulating herself that the folk. I have already mentioned that on this little party has gone off to her entire satis- Sabbath day dancing was going on continually; facton. Rumor has it that the harem walls conceal terrible secrets; that trap-doors communicate with the blue Bosphorus; and that mysterious proceedings go on under cover of

his children are styled Sultanas, and have sepa- conducted himself in an orderly and decorous rate establishments; but as they have been slaves they are not permitted to sit at table with their own children, although these very children are princes and princesses. His Majesty Abdul Hamid has only four children, and all by one wife; but even she dares not sit of a reigning sultan-the queen-mother or Sultana Valideh, as she is called—is the first lady in the empire and always treated with great ceremony. She has unlimited influence. Her pothe state is as great as that of the grand vizier himself; often, indeed, the appointment of the latter is to be attributed to her intrigue and finesse The Sultana Valideh is at the bottom of every scheme, and dominates her sovereign son to such an extent that every pasha courts her favor. A great scandal and an amusing scene took place when the Empress Eugenie visited ious to recognize all the kindness and attention paid to her, her majesty at a farewell interview and, without hesitation, penned these words:
actually kissed the Valideh on the cheek, looking upon her in the light of a sister sovereign. The queen-mother was much excited, and flew into a towering passion. Here was a direct insult from a giaour. She took to her bed, refused food for four and twenty hours, and had several baths before she could consider herself purged of this enormity, this terrible stain; and this old bigot, probably herself born a slave, thought herself too good, for sooth, to be saluted by the beautiful Eugenie, consort of one of the most powerful emperors of the continent of

One word about the slaves. Although the public slave market has been abolished since the time of the Crimean war and the trade is now contraband, the system of providing them is carried on with the greatest ease and winked at by the authorities. So long as there are harems so long must these establishments be supplied The merchants bring them from Circassia, Georgia, and from Tripoli. Those from Circassia fetch the highest price, and it is generally from tain seasons whole caravans arrive, and the pick of them will be handed over to some high Turkish lady who makes a business of the matter and acts as intermediary. She trains and educates the girls, and at the fitting time makes her bargain. A handsome Circassian will fetch seven hundred and fifty dollars, and when thoroughly educated a thousand dollars may easily be asked and obtained.

BLUEFISHING.

Interesting Points About a Very Popular Amusement-The Habits and Mannersisms of the Taylor.

From Forest and Stream.

One of the principal amusements of the sal water angler is the pursuit and capture of the ing, the audience numbering little short of 2,000 | bluefish, or taylor, as it is called on the southern coast, and when the fish is taken on proper tackle it is sport of a high order. The savage character of these fish render them perfectly fearless, and tuesday, July 11, 1882if they are at all plenty they seldom hesitate to "I should like so much to tell you before I leave Edinburgh how grateful I am for the kind way in which you have received me—really so much more than I deserved or expected; because, of course, I am quite a novice, and all the grand talent comes here from all parts of the grand talent comes here f

small boy who can sail a boat. short time—since the 19th of January, so that this makes my nineteenth week. Now, it is im-

fish once hooked it becomes merely a question of strength to bring it to the boat.

"Chumming" is much more sport, the fish then being captured with rod and reel, from a boat at anchor in a tideway or channel. The hook is baited with a large piece of menhaden, and particles of the same are chopped up by the boatmen and thrown over to entice the school to the place. This finely chopped fish is technically called "chum." The charm of this style of fishing is in the fierce fight of one of the most savage of fishes, compared to which the pike is

a delicate feeder. The bluefish rushes, leap and makes frantic struggles to smash the tackle and escape. The insatiable appetite of the bluefish, which will bite a piece from a living fish in apparent wantonness when perfectly gorged, is a sure guarantee of sport if a school is near. They will take a bit of rag, a fly, or anything that appears to have life, but their saw like teeth will cut any line which they come in contact with, and a fly is only good for one fish. A foot of steel wire is usually attached to the line above the hook, and their teeth will even mar

Mr. Henry Havemeyer has captured several of eight pounds weight already near his summer ouse at Fire Island. The Babylon (L.I.) papers have accounts of many good catches, and the season has opened earlier than many expected it would, judging from the weather we have had. The fish take the hook more freely when they first arrive, if there is any difference in the seasons, which some deny, and are usually large. The smaller ones come later, and the big fish often disappear until August or September. In July the schools in the bays are mainly fish of two or three pounds, and even outside there are often no large ones to be found. Taking the bluefish all in all, they probably furnish as much sport as any one of our fishes. At least a greater number enjoy it, from the troller for ten pound-ers to the fishers for the little "snappers" in Long Island Sound.

An English View of Coney Island. "Coney Island, sir," said an American gentleman to me-"Coney Island is a revelation." With this assurance I "shelved" the good intention I had of passing my last Sunday in the United States at the feet of some of New York's noted preachers, and determined to spend the day of July 7, 1881, at Coney Island. The most amusing and lively, albeit the least

refined part of the island, is that in the immediate vicinity of the Iron Pier; and I devoted an hour to inspecting the various shows, in and out of which the people were flocking. Afterward I took an omnibus to Brighton, and thence the railway to Manhattan, the journey in each instance occupying a few minutes only. Brighton and Manhattan exactly resemble one another; they are not towns, as their names might lead one to suppose, nor even villages, but simply stations, at each of which is an enorwesterly direction, are the favorite resorts of able part of which was that which had not clams, a shellfish not dissimilar from an oyster. This was at the great hotel. During the meal I was entertained by the gossip of the colored waiter, who, perceiving my greenness, took pity on me, and was good enough to enlighten me as to the beauties and advantages of Coney Island. I made my way back to the Iron Pier The tastes of humanity are proverbially dim-

been ascending the floors of their warehouses in t. The Turkish ladies are fond of giving en- take delight in Iron, steam, and machinery, and the satisfaction which the visitors to Coney Island evinced as they rode backward and forward in the cars, or up and down in the elevator, was a States, an epitome in fact of the great countryas active, as pushing, as materialistic, as unar-

The people I saw reminded me strongly of those one finds at Ramsgate or Margate in the while music, vocal and instrumental, was to be heard everywhere. There appeared to be no restriction as to drinking; and yet I was agreeably struck with the fact that during the whole day I met no one the worse for liquor, heard no bad language, witnessed no disputes; everybody

manner. - Temple Bar. They Don't Speak Now. From the New York Mail and Express.

They were engaged to be married and called each other by their first names, Tom and Fanny, down in presence of the Sultan's mother, but | and he was telling her how he had always liked must stand before her deferentially. The mother the name of Fanny, and how it sounded like music in his ears. "I like the name so well," he added, as a sort of clincher to the argument "that when sister Clara asked me to name a pet sition is unique, and her power in the affairs of terrier I at once called it Fanny, after you, dearest." "I don't think that was very nice," said the fair girl, edging away from him. "How would you like to have a dog named after you?"
"Why, that's nothing," said Tom, airily, "half the cats in the country are named after me."

In London is made public an epigram which Emerson wrote in the album of a well-known firm of photographers to whom he sat for a pho-Constantinople a few years back. Being anx- tograph during his last English visit. When asked to write something he readily assented, "The man who has a thousand friends

Will meet him everywhere."

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